

ONLINE MORTGAGE QUALIFICATION AND APPLICATION SYSTEM AND PROCESS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to a computerized mortgage qualification, application, approval, underwriting and pricing system and process. More particularly, the present invention relates to a system and process that permit a potential borrower to first ascertain the likelihood that the borrower will qualify for a mortgage loan online in real time, and to apply for and obtain a mortgage that has been priced based specifically on the borrower's financial profile and other relevant information.

When considering the purchase or refinance of a home, potential home buyers consult mortgage lenders such as mortgage companies, savings and loans institutions, credit unions, state and local housing finance agencies or the like to obtain the funds necessary to purchase or refinance their homes. These lenders, who make (originate and fund) mortgage loans directly to home buyers, comprise the "primary mortgage market."

When a mortgage is made in the primary mortgage market, the lender has several options which include: (i) holding the loan as an investment in its portfolio; (ii) selling the loan to investors in the "secondary mortgage market" (which includes Fannie Mae, assignee of the present application, pension funds, insurance companies, securities dealers, financial institutions and various other investors) to replenish its supply of funds; or (iii) packaging the loan with other loans and exchanging them for securities like mortgage backed securities which provide lenders with a liquid asset to hold or sell to the secondary market. By choosing to sell its mortgage loans

to the secondary mortgage market, or by selling the mortgage backed securities, lenders get a new supply of funds to make more home mortgage loans, thereby assuring home buyers a continual supply of mortgage credit.

A secondary mortgage market purchaser finances the loans and mortgage backed securities it buys for its own mortgage portfolio by the sale of debt securities in the global capital markets. Working with investment banks, the purchaser sells its debt to both domestic and international investors such as central banks, pension funds, investment funds, commercial banks, and insurance companies.

As a leader in the secondary mortgage market, Fannie Mae's critical role in providing a steady stream of mortgage funds to lenders across the United States has spurred Fannie Mae to develop new systems and methods to make the process of buying a home quicker, easier and less costly. Particularly, the inventors of the present invention perceived a need in the industry for a loan platform that would (i) enable non-traditional players to originate loans without having to build the requisite infrastructure, (ii) streamline the loan process to provide a positive consumer experience, (iii) lower the cost of the loan origination process and reduce the costs and uncertainty associated with managing credit risk, and (iv) create a competitive pricing structure where specific components of the costs and fees associated with the loan may, at the borrower's option, be aggregated or "bundled" with the loan principal.

Accordingly, it is desirable to provide a system and process which provide a potential borrower with (i) a meaningful and readily understandable, real time, anonymous assessment of the likelihood of being approved for a loan based on limited information provided

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by the potential borrower without the need to obtain a credit report or a collateral appraisal, (ii) an online, real time, firm underwriting decision on each loan product offered by the lender for which the borrower is eligible, regardless of whether or not the borrower has identified actual collateral (e.g., real property) for the loan, (iii) the opportunity to aggregate closing costs with the loan principal, (iv) an interest rate and points specific to the potential borrower based on the credit risk to the lender and secondary mortgage market purchaser posed by the borrower in connection with the loan products for which the borrower is eligible, (v) reduced loan fees and costs resulting from requiring only limited appraisal field work or no appraisal field work (or the waiver of certain processing steps based on the purpose of the transaction and the loan product types requested), as appropriate, and (vi) reduced documentation verification requirements. The inventive system and process also minimize the uncertainty faced by the loan originator when dealing with the secondary mortgage market by providing the loan originator with the acquisition price it may expect to receive for an individual loan (not an aggregate of loans) in the secondary market from the secondary mortgage market purchaser.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Generally speaking, a system and process in accordance with the present invention (i) identifies available loan products (e.g., mortgage loans) to potential borrowers, (ii) underwrites and prices loan products for which such borrowers are eligible based on their specific financial and other relevant characteristics, and (iii) facilitates the sale of mortgage loans to secondary mortgage market purchasers. This is accomplished in real time over the Internet or other global communications network.

Borrower information submitted to the loan originator electronically is evaluated in real time by the system software which determines, before the actual loan application is submitted, and without the need to obtain a credit report or a collateral appraisal, how likely it is that the potential borrower's loan application will be approved. The system communicates the qualification determination to the potential borrower in the form of a useful and readily understandable percentage likelihood of approval which can be easily and meaningfully compared against determinations made with regard to other potential available loan products to permit the potential borrower to make an informed loan decision. This is not a mere affordability calculation such as is common in the art.

If the borrower chooses to apply for a loan, the system underwrites the loan product selected by the borrower as well as all other loan products offered by the lender for which the borrower is eligible. During underwriting, the system evaluates a credit report on the borrower and makes an automatic assessment of underlying collateral based, in part, on historical data stored in a database concerning the collateral (e.g., prior assessments of real estate, assessments of comparable real estate), assuming, of course, that the borrower has identified collateral. The inventive system and process do not require the borrower to identify collateral to obtain an underwriting decision.

Assuming that collateral is identified, the system may recommend an appraisal with a full interior and exterior property inspection, an appraisal limited to an exterior-only property inspection, or no appraisal. In most cases, such automatic assessments avoid the need for an appraisal involving an interior and exterior inspection of underlying collateral, and avoid

the associated cost. Importantly, however, the risk associated with not performing an appraisal is factored into the loan pricing as a per loan adjustment to the interest rate. Also, during the underwriting process, the inventive system determines the criteria for aggregating or bundling closing costs with the loan principal.

In the event that the borrower is not approved for any loans during the underwriting process, the lender is provided with information identifying problem areas with respect to the borrower's loan application and suggested areas for improving the borrower's chances for approval. The borrower may be referred to a help center to receive the benefit of such information and suggestions.

The system according to the present invention calculates interest rate quotes (i.e., percentage interest rates and points) for presentation by the lender to the borrower for all loan products offered by the lender for which the borrower is approved during underwriting. The calculated interest rate quotes are based on the specific financial profile and other relevant characteristics of the particular borrower (drawn from the information provided by the potential borrower and by the credit report and other information obtained by the system), and on the credit risk to the loan originator and secondary mortgage market participant posed by the borrower.

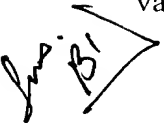
Following underwriting and pricing, the borrower may fix or lock in an interest rate and points, or the borrower may choose to float. If the borrower decides to float, the borrower can request and receive an online, up-to-the-minute interest rate quote that is customized to the borrower.

After the borrower has selected a particular loan option, the information provided by the borrower in applying for the loan (e.g., employment information, credit history, collateral information, etc.) is verified by the loan originator. The verification process may require human participation. For example, in the case of a mortgage loan, the credit report on the borrower may require review, or the loan originator might arrange at least for a cursory exterior-only inspection of the underlying real estate.

Additionally, the inventive system and process determine the spot price for a loan. The spot price is the price that the loan originator may expect to receive in the secondary mortgage market when it sells the loan to a secondary mortgage market purchaser. The spot price allows the loan originator to value a loan in the secondary market without committing (selling) the loan. After the loan is closed, the lender can commit (sell) the loan to the secondary mortgage market purchaser at a price determined by the system and process according to the present invention.

The system according to the present invention utilizes known computer capabilities and electronic communications links to effect the automated implementation of various aspects of the inventive process.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an improved system and process for online loan qualification, application, approval, underwriting and pricing that enables non-traditional players ("prospects") and traditional players to originate loans without having to build the requisite infrastructure.



Another object of the present invention is to provide a streamlined loan process to provide a positive experience for users.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a loan system and process which give a potential borrower a meaningful and readily understandable assessment of the likelihood of being approved for a loan in real time, without the need for a credit report or a collateral appraisal.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a loan system and process which provide a borrower with an online, real time, firm underwriting decision on each loan product offered by the lender for which the borrower is eligible regardless of whether or not the borrower has identified actual collateral for the loan.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a loan system and process which provide a borrower with the opportunity to aggregate closing costs with the loan principal.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a loan system and process which calculate an interest rate and points specific to the individual potential borrower based on the credit risk to the lender and the secondary mortgage market purchaser posed by the borrower in connection with a specific loan product for which the borrower is eligible.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a loan system and process which provide for reduced loan origination costs resulting from requiring only limited appraisal field work or no appraisal field work, as appropriate.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a loan system and process which provide reduced documentation verification requirements.

An additional object of the present invention is to provide a loan system and process which offer the loan originator an indication of the price it may expect to receive for an individual loan in the secondary mortgage market from the secondary mortgage market purchaser.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a computerized loan system and process which look up predefined factors so that the calculations required are simpler and the hardware requirements are decreased.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will in part be obvious and will in part be apparent from the specification.

The present invention accordingly comprises the various steps and the relation of one or more of such steps with respect to each of the others, and the system embodies features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of parts which are adapted to effect such steps, all as exemplified in the following detailed disclosure, and the scope of the invention will be indicated in the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a fuller understanding of the invention, reference is had to the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of the system constructed and arranged according to the present invention;

Fig. 2a is a high-level flow chart depicting the process flow according to the present invention;

Figs. 2b - 2u depict exemplary computer display screens illustrating the process flow depicted in Fig. 2a;

Figs. 3a - 3b are flow charts depicting the probable qualification calculation process according to the present invention;

Figs. 4 -13 depict exemplary computer display screens used in connection with the probable qualification calculation process according to the present invention;

Figs. 14a – 14b are flow charts depicting the process interaction of the underwriting engine and the pricing engine according to the present invention;

Fig. 15 is a flow chart depicting the risk-based pricing process according to the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a flow chart depicting the process steps of calculating the customer risk-based price component in connection with the pricing process according to the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a flow chart depicting the process steps of retrieving the risk-based guaranty fee in connection with the pricing process according to the present invention; and

Figs. 18a - 18b are flow charts depicting the process steps of generating a spot price according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is directed to a system and process that provide potential borrowers with the means to first ascertain the likelihood that they will be eligible for a loan (e.g., a mortgage loan) in real time over a global computer network, such as, for example, the Internet, and to apply for, and perhaps obtain, a loan online. Although discussed herein in the

and 34, respectively. Interface 30 is preferably a remote interface coupled to server 28 via a publicly accessible global computer network. A common example of such a network is the Internet.

Users of system 10 include potential borrowers (e.g., home buyers), loan originators, which may be mortgage companies, savings and loans or other lending institutions. Desirably, the loan originators also include prospects in the mortgage lending business.

On a conceptual level, system 10 performs three functions: (i) identifying available loan products to potential borrowers, (ii) evaluating the loan application, and (iii) facilitating the sale of the mortgage loan to the secondary mortgage market purchaser. As described in greater detail hereinafter, the loan product identification function involves (a) calculating sample interest rates for presentation to potential borrowers to entice them to use system 10, and, more importantly, (b) assessing a potential borrower's likelihood of being approved for a loan. The loan application evaluation function of system 10 involves underwriting and pricing the loan based on the potential borrower's specific financial profile and other relevant characteristics. The function of committing or selling the individual loan in the secondary mortgage market involves the determination of a spot price for presentation to the loan originator.

Although functionally distinct, it should be understood that the foregoing three functions preferably overlap when it comes to the flow of data inputs through system 10 in order to avoid requiring the borrower to enter the same core data more than once. For example, information input by the potential borrower and used by probable qualification calculator 20 as

described in greater detail hereinafter can be used to populate the loan application and can be used by underwriting engine 24, pricing engine 22, and collateral assessment module 26 to effect their respective functions within system 10.

Referring now to Fig. 2a, the prospect or other loan originator preferably displays generic interest rates (together with an assumptive rate sheet, i.e., current mortgage rates) on its Internet web site or the like to entice online mortgage shoppers to access the web site (step 50). The generic interest rates ("enticement rates") displayed are not intended to be borrower specific, but are calculated by pricing engine 22 and provided to the loan originator as representative, for example, of interest rates that a "typical" borrower may expect to receive, or rates that a fictitious highly qualified borrower may expect to receive, as described in greater detail hereinafter. Fig. 2b depicts an example of a computer Internet interface screen displaying enticement rates.

Once enticed into accessing the loan originator's web site (step 52), the potential borrower is given the option of proceeding immediately with an online loan application or first determining his/her likelihood of being approved for a loan (decision 54). If the borrower opts to first ascertain the likelihood of being approved for a loan, system 10 preferably provides the potential borrower with an exploratory, self-assessment tool driven by probable qualification calculator software 20, as discussed in greater detail hereinafter.

Unlike conventional Internet mortgage web sites which offer housing affordability calculators, system 10 through its probable qualification calculator software 20 is designed to provide the potential borrower with an anonymous, risk-free and cost-free assessment of the percentage likelihood of approval for a mortgage loan (step 56). This is not a mere affordability

calculation such as is common in conventional mortgage web sites. It should be understood, however, that probable qualification calculator 20 can be provided in tandem with a conventional affordability calculator.

Generally speaking, from the perspective of a potential borrower, there are distinct benefits associated with having probable qualification calculator 20 available for self-assessment purposes prior to undergoing a full online loan approval process. As discussed in greater detail hereinafter, calculator 20 can be utilized anonymously, because personal information about the borrower is not collected and a credit report from a credit reporting agency is not required to estimate the probability of mortgage loan approval. Also, the potential borrower can use calculator 20 without a specific property to evaluate. Furthermore, calculator 20 permits the borrower to compare the probability of approval for different loan “scenarios” by iteratively selecting different combinations of down payment, sales price, liquid assets, income, loan purpose, and mortgage product. Calculator 20 can be used without cost to the potential borrower since neither a credit report nor an appraisal is required for the estimation of an approval probability; rather, the borrower need only provide responses to a short online questionnaire which is designed to take only minutes to complete.

Once the potential borrower has ascertained the likelihood of being approved for a loan, the borrower may elect to terminate his/her online loan session or to proceed with an online loan application (decision 58). If the potential borrower does not wish to proceed with a loan application, the session ends (event 59).

exterior inspection). Also, system 10 preferably obtains the county in which the property is located as well as Metropolitan Statistical Area information for the address ("geocoding"). This information may be used to extract Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) median income information to help determine if the borrower could be eligible for alternative loan products. It should be understood that, by performing the address scrubbing and geocoding prior to the underwriting process described below, the actual underwriting and pricing of the loan will process faster.

With the permission of the potential borrower received, system 10 obtains a credit report on the borrower (step 62). Preferably, as discussed in greater detail hereinafter, the borrower's real estate tradelines (e.g., outstanding mortgages, home equity loans) are extracted from the credit report and provided to the loan originator. They are also displayed to the potential borrower for review and correction/explanation, if necessary.

With all the requisite credit and other information input, the loan application is submitted for underwriting and pricing (step 64), as described in greater detail hereinafter. Generally, underwriting engine 24 determines product eligibility based on preselected/preprogrammed rules. Underwriting engine 24 calls pricing engine 22 for the interest rate and point combination for each loan product.

The product affirmatively selected by the borrower (Figs. 2j and 2k), is desirably underwritten first. Underwriting engine 24 will also underwrite the borrower for all available loan products (decision 65) and determine those products for which the borrower is approved (decision 66). The response to the loan originator is all of the approved products and their

probability. The fourth and final stage of the inventive process involves mapping the calculated probability to an empirically determined range of underwriting approval rates.

Referring to Fig. 3a, the potential borrower completes and submits to the loan originator an electronic or online questionnaire which requires the potential borrower to provide certain personal information as well as the purpose of the loan (step 100). Other information solicited in the questionnaire may include, but is not necessarily limited to, the property type (e.g., single family dwelling), the potential borrower's employment status (e.g., self-employed?), assets, annual income, monthly debt, and the number of times the potential borrower was late on credit over the previous several years. Preferably, several of the initial questions are used to determine whether the loan meets eligibility guidelines of the secondary mortgage market purchaser.

The questionnaire is the product of the present inventors' wealth of experience and know-how in identifying loan factors and borrower characteristics that are most important in obtaining an approval recommendation within existing underwriting schemes. Such factors are identified by employing statistical regression techniques applied to a historical sample of underwriting submissions with valid recommendations. Once the most influential factors are isolated and identified, the questionnaire is composed to capture this information from the potential borrower.

A representative sample of questions and formats requested for probable qualification calculator 20 in the online questionnaire according to the present invention is reproduced in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Data Item	Field	Text for Field Description in Web Page	Data Format
1	Loan Purpose	Type of home loan	1=Purchase 2=Refinance
2a	Current Mortgage Balance	What is your current mortgage balance?	Dollar amount
3b	Property Value	Purchase price	Dollar amount
3a	Property Value	What is the current value of the property?	Dollar amount
4b	Funds for Down Payment and Closing Costs	Funds for down payment and closing costs	Dollar amount
4a	Loan Amount	What is the loan amount?	Dollar amount
5	Property Type	Is the property a Condominium?	0= No Condo 1=Condo
6	Property Usage	I will use the home as...	1=Primary residence 2=Second home
7	Loan Type	Loan type	1= 30 Year Fixed rate 2 =15 Year Fixed rate 3=Adjustable Rate Mortgage 4=Balloon
8	Number of Borrowers	How many borrowers will be on the home loan application?	1 = One 2 = Two
9	Self Employed	Are any of the borrowers self-employed?	0=No 1=Yes
10	Liquid Assets	Current Cash Value of Assets	Dollar amount
11	Annual Income of all Borrowers Combined	Annual income	Dollar amount
12	Monthly Debt Payments	Total monthly debt payments not including current home loan or rent payment.	Dollar amount
13	Bankruptcies, foreclosures, tax liens or garnishments	During the past 10 years have you filed for bankruptcy, had a home foreclosed, had a tax lien filed against you, or had your income garnished by a creditor?	0=No 1=Yes
14	First Credit Account	When did you open your very first credit account?	1=Less than 1 year ago 2=From 1 up to 2 years ago 3=Greater than 2 up to 5 years ago 4=Greater than 5 up to 10 yrs ago 5=More than 10 years ago
15	Credit Accounts	How many new credit accounts have you opened in the past 2 years?	1=Fewer than 5 2=5 or more

Data Item	Field	Text for Field Description in Web Page	Data Format
16	Late on Credit	When was the last time you were more than a month late on a credit account payment?	1 = Never delinquent 2 = less than 1 year ago 3 = From 1 up to 3 years ago 4 = Greater than 3 up to 7 yrs ago 5 = More than 7 years ago
17	Number of Times late on credit	How many times during the last 7 years have you been more than one month late on a credit account payment?	0=0 1=1 2=2 3=3 4=4 5=5 or more
18	Credit Limits	What is the approximate total dollar amount of your current borrowing power? (i.e. sum of credit limits on all credit cards)	0 - 10,000 10,001 - 20,000 20,001 - 30,000 30,001 - 50,000 over 50,000
19	Credit Utilization	What is the approximate total dollar amount of money you have currently borrowed? This is the sum of all your outstanding credit card balances.	0 - 1,000 1,001 - 3,500 3,501 - 10,000 10,001 - 20,000 over 20,000
20	Interest Rate	Interest Rate	Range of 5% to 10% in 25 basis point increments

With the potential borrower's initial information and loan purpose input, the process proceeds to decision 102 which queries whether the loan purpose is a purchase or a refinance. If the loan purpose is a refinance, the potential borrower is prompted to enter refinance and home information (step 104a); if the loan purpose is a purchase, the borrower is prompted to enter purchase and home information (step 104b). As shown in Table 1, the questions differ depending on the loan purpose, i.e., purchase or refinance (data item 1). For example, referring to Table 1, if the loan is a purchase, data items 3b and 4b should be presented to the potential borrower. If the loan is a refinance, data items 2a, 3a, and 4a should be presented.

Prior to the completion of the data entry, data inputs are checked for validity for both refinance or purchase loans (steps 106a,b). For example, the amount entered in response to system 10's request for the current cash value of the potential borrower's assets (data item 10 in Table 1) must be equal to or greater than the amount entered for funds for down payment and closing costs (data item 4b). When the potential borrower enters a value for the current cash value of assets, system 10 checks it against the amount for down payment and closing costs. If the current value of assets is insufficient, a message along the lines of the following message is preferably displayed to the potential borrower:

"The current cash value of assets must be greater than or equal to the funds for down payment and closing costs. Please check these two amounts."

Thus, if all inputs are not valid, the process revisits steps 104a,b. If all inputs are valid, the process moves to steps 108a,b and sets the loan purpose as either refinance (step 108a) or purchase (step 108b), as appropriate.

With the loan purpose set as either refinance (step 108a) or purchase (step 108b), and prior to the completion of the data input, system 10 determines whether or not the loan meets preselected eligibility requirements of the secondary mortgage market purchaser (steps 110a,b, 112a,b). This is accomplished by using the first several responsive data inputs to the online questionnaire to compare product, purpose, occupancy, and calculated loan-to-value ratio ("LTV") to the secondary mortgage market purchaser's preselected underwriting guidelines which are retrievably stored in system database 16. LTV is preferably derived as follows:

LTV when loan purpose is purchase = $1 - (\text{down payment amount} / \text{purchase price})$

LTV when loan purpose is refinance = $\text{loan amount} / \text{property value}$

A loan may be designated ineligible under preselected underwriting guidelines for one of two reasons. The first reason is that the product, purpose, and occupancy selected are ineligible. The second reason is that the maximum LTV for the specific product, purpose and occupancy selected is restricted. The guidelines depicted in Table 2 below list representative maximum LTV's for each product, purpose, and occupancy type that fall within the scope of preselected requirements.

Table 2

Product	Purpose	Occupancy	LTV %
Fixed Rate	Purchase	Primary Residence	97.00
		Second Home	95.00
	Refinance	Primary Residence	90.00
		Second Home	90.00
ARM	Purchase	Primary Residence	95.00
		Second Home	95.00
	Refinance	Primary Residence	90.00
		Second Home	90.00
Balloon	Purchase	Primary Residence	95.00
		Second Home	95.00
	Refinance	Primary Residence	90.00
		Second Home	90.00

If the potential borrower enters a combination of factors that is ineligible, the borrower is notified immediately of the ineligibility and is prompted to either change the selection or call a help center for assistance (action 116). It should be understood that this allows the potential borrower to change the response to a previous question and then continue on with the probable qualification process. If the potential borrower passes the eligibility screening, the

borrower then is permitted to continue on with the probable qualification assessment and receives no eligibility feedback.

Referring now to Fig. 3b, system 10 accepts credit related information inputs concerning the potential borrower (step 120). As with previous information inputs, the credit information inputs are checked for validity (decision 122). If inputs are not valid, the process revisits step 120. If all inputs are valid, the process continues to step 128.

At step 128, the borrower information submitted is evaluated in real time and calculator 20 calculates (before an actual loan application is submitted) the probability that the potential borrower will be approved for a loan. It should be appreciated that, contrary to common practice, this prequalification process is accomplished without the need to obtain a credit report on the potential borrower. Rather, as described in greater detail below, the potential borrower's responses to the questionnaire are translated by computer software into a "proxy" credit score, statistical weights are assigned to the loan characteristics, and the result is then converted into the probability of obtaining a loan approval.

Since a credit report is not obtained, a credit score is approximated by calculator 20 based on the potential borrower's responses to the questions seeking information regarding payment history and history of credit problems, such as bankruptcy, foreclosures, tax liens, or garnishments (data item 13). Preferably, a proxy credit score is calculated differently for potential borrowers who have indicated in their response to the credit questions that they have been late on a credit payment in the recent past (for example, within the previous 7 years) and those who did not.

For borrowers without a history of credit delinquency, the proxy credit score is preferably calculated as follows:

Proxy Credit Score (w/out delinquencies) = 578 + weight for credit utilization + weight for number of accounts + weight for age of credit history + weight for public records

For borrowers with a history of credit delinquency, the proxy credit score is preferably calculated as follows:

Proxy Credit Score (with delinquencies) = 525 + weight for credit utilization and age of delinquency + weight for number of accounts + weight for age of credit history + weight for public records

Using data obtained from the borrower questionnaire, the credit utilization ratio (the desired percentage of credit utilized) is preferably calculated as the dollar amount of credit used / dollar amount of total credit limit.

$$\text{Percentage of Credit Used} = \frac{\text{Dollar Amount of Credit Balances}}{\text{Dollar Amount of Total Credit Limits}}$$

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The options presented to the potential borrower by system 10 for the dollar amount of credit utilized are preferably:

\$0 - \$1,000
\$1,001 - \$3,500
\$3,501 - \$10,000
\$10,001 - \$20,000
over \$20,000

While the current options presented to the potential borrower by system 10 for the dollar amount of total credit limits are preferably:

\$0 - \$10,000
\$10,001 - \$20,000
\$20,001 - \$30,000
\$30,001 - \$50,000
over \$50,000

Example 1

If the potential borrower selects the range "\$1,001 – \$3,500" for credit utilized, and "over \$50,000" for credit limit, the % of credit used calculation would be as follows:

$$\text{Percentage of Credit Used} = \frac{(3500-1001)/2 + 1001}{50000} = 4.5\%$$

Example 2

If the potential borrower selects the range “\$3,501 – \$10,000” for credit utilized, and “\$0 – \$10,000” for credit limit, the % of credit used calculation would be as follows:

$$\text{Percentage of Credit Used} = \frac{(10000-3501)/2 + 3501}{(10000 - 0)/2 + 0} = 135\%$$

The primary difference in calculating a proxy credit score for the group consisting of those who have had a delinquency, as opposed to the group consisting of those without delinquencies, is that information concerning any delinquency is combined with a credit utilization ratio to determine a component of the proxy credit score. Also, the range of proxy credit scores is lower for this group (525 - 753) than it is for those without delinquencies (578 - 781).

The foregoing weights by attribute or characteristic preferably reside in look up tables in the system 10 database. Examples of look up tables for proxy credit scores with and without delinquencies are reproduced in Tables 3 and 4 below.

Table 4
Proxy Credit Score Attribute Weights for Applicants With Delinquencies

Characteristic	Attribute	Proxy Credit Score Points	Maximum Score	Minimum Score
Base Score / Intercept		525	525	525
Utilization	80 < utilization %			
(Percentage of revolving credit that is utilized)	delq. < 1 yr	0		0
and Recency of Delinquency	1 yr <= delq. < 3 yrs	39		
	3 yrs <= delq. < 7 yrs	54		
	40 < utilization % <= 80			
	delq. < 1 yr	19		
	1 yr <= delq. < 3 yrs	56		
	3 yrs <= delq. < 7 yrs	68		
	20 < utilization % <= 40			
	delq. < 1 yr	42		
	1 yr <= delq. < 3 yrs	79		
	3 yrs <= delq. < 7 yrs	90		
	10 < utilization % <= 20			
	delq. < 1 yr	59		
	1 yr <= delq. < 3 yrs	97		
	3 yrs <= delq. < 7 yrs	108		
	Utilization % <= 10			
	delq. < 1 yr	78		
	1 yr <= delq. < 3 yrs	115		
	3 yrs <= delq. < 7 yrs	127	127	
How many accounts have been established in last 2 years	Number accts. => 5	0		0
	Number accts. < 5	16	16	
Age of credit history	Years < 2	0		0
	2 <= years < 5	26		
	5 <= years < 10	43		
	10 <= years	57	57	
Public Record (Bankruptcies, foreclosures, tax liens, garnishments)	Yes	0		0
	No	28	28	
Proxy Score = sum of points			753	525

Like LTV discussed above, weights may also be derived from the data entered by the potential borrower in response to the questions posed in the questionnaire. For example, monthly payment amount may be derived as follows given that the potential borrower enters the loan amount to be borrowed, the interest rate and the term of the loan.

$$\text{Monthly payment} = (\text{Loan Amount} / (1 - 1 / (1 + \text{Monthly Interest Rate})^{\text{Term In Months}})) / \text{Monthly Interest Rate}$$

$$\text{where Monthly Interest Rate} = (1 + \text{Annual Interest Rate})^{1/12} - 1$$

If the purpose of the loan is to refinance, the potential borrower provides the loan amount. If however, the purpose of the loan is a purchase, the loan amount is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Loan Amount} = \text{home purchase price} - \text{down payment}$$

It should be understood that the down payment value used is the one extracted from the borrower's input for funds available for down payment and closing costs and not the raw value provided for funds available, which includes both down payment and closing items.

Table 5 below is a chart showing model weights assigned to certain borrower characteristics.

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[illegible]

	Adjustable Rate Mortgage	0.6609		0.6609
Occupancy Status	Owner Occupied	0.0167	0.0167	
	Second Home	0.1324		
	Investor Property	0		0
Number of Units	1-2	0	0	
	3-4	0.0664		0.0664
Condo	No	0	0	
	Yes	0.1058		0.1058
Derogatory Record	No	0	0	
	Yes	0.8902		0.8902
Loan Purpose	Purchase (money mortgage)	0.3416		
	Refinance: increase =< 0	1.1672		1.1672
	Refinance: increase 0.1-3%	-0.3111		
	Refinance: increase 3.1-10%	0.0661		
	Refinance: increase 10.1-19%	0.0359		
	Refinance: increase > 19%	0	0	
Weight = sum of coefficients			-8.1203	16.3863
Estimated Probability = exp(weight) / (1 + exp(weight))			0.030%	100.000%

Once the characteristics have been assigned weighting coefficients, they are summed and converted to an overall probability using the following formula:

$$\text{estimated probability of not getting approved} = \frac{\text{EXP}(\text{SUM of coefficients})}{1 + \text{EXP}(\text{SUM of coefficients})}$$

The result is the estimated probability of not getting approved for a loan. For example, if the estimated probability is 15%, this means that the borrower has an 85% chance of being approved for a loan.

Since it is desirable to communicate to the potential borrower the likelihood of getting approved, the foregoing result is desirably converted as follows and presented to the

potential borrower:

$$\text{probability of approval} = 1 - \text{probability of not getting approved}$$

It should be appreciated that, alternatively, the likelihood of getting approved may be calculated directly as follows:

$$\text{probability of approval} = 1 - [\text{EXP}(\text{SUM of coefficients}) / (1 + \text{EXP}(\text{SUM of coefficients}))]$$

Referring back to Fig. 3b, after the probability of approval is calculated (step 128), the process proceeds to decision 130 which queries whether an eligibility exception is present. For example, if the potential borrower is seeking a mortgage for greater than the value of the property, an eligibility exception will be present.

If a “yes” response is returned at decision 130, calculator 20 provides an explanation with the opportunity to start the process over (event 134). If a “no” response is returned, the process proceeds to step 138 where the final probability is checked.

The probable qualification process ends when the probable qualification determination is presented to the potential borrower in the form of a useful and readily understandable percentage chance of approval which can be easily and meaningfully compared against determinations made for other potential available loan products to permit the potential borrower to make an informed loan decision (display 140, or 142, or 144). It should be understood that the estimated probabilities for approval generated by calculator 20 closely approximate actual approval rates, thereby giving potential borrowers an accurate assessment of their likelihood of approval should they decide to proceed with the loan application.

As illustrated in Table 6 below, potential borrowers who have a probability of getting approved of 80% or higher will preferably be presented with the actual numerical estimate of the likelihood that their loan will be approved shown as a percentage (event 140). For potential borrowers who have a 60-80% probability of getting approved, the actual percentage will preferably not be displayed (event 142). For those potential borrowers who have an estimated probability of approval below 60%, the actual percentage will preferably not be displayed in favor of the displayed recommendation that they consult a loan counselor (event 144).

Table 6

For loans where 80% \leq estimated probability of approval:

[*estimated probability of approval, truncated so that the range is 80% to 99%*] of people who answered the questions the way you did were approved for home loans. Since this free estimation tool does not guaranty that you'll be approved for a home loan, the way to find out for certain is to apply. To begin the online application, click the "Save and Apply Now" button below.

If you want to change any of the information you previously entered to see how it affects your results, feel free to click the "Try Again" button below.

For loans where 60% \leq estimated probability of approval $< 80\%$:

The majority of people who answered the questions the way you did were approved. Since this free estimation tool does not guaranty that you'll be approved for a home loan, the way to find out for certain is to apply. We also encourage you to call our help center to speak to one of our loan consultants.

If you want to change any of the information you previously entered, feel free to click the "Try Again" button below.

For loans where the estimated probability of approval <60%:

We have insufficient information to give you a response at this time. If you want to change any of the information you previously entered to see how it affects your results, feel free to click the "Try Again" button below. We also encourage you to call our help center to speak to one of our loan consultants. We will work with you to come up with the right home loan solution to meet your needs. Or you can proceed directly to the online application by clicking the "Save and Apply Now" button below.

Figs. 4 - 13 depict preferred exemplars of computer Internet interface display screens used to guide a potential borrower through the online probable qualification process.

Referring to Figs. 4 and 5, (steps 1 and 2, respectively) the potential borrower is prompted to provide responses to online questions which ask for information such as, for example: (i) the loan purpose (e.g., purchase or refinance), the number of borrowers who will be named on the loan application, (ii) the potential borrower's annual income, (iii) whether or not the potential borrower is self-employed, (iv) the potential borrower's monthly debt payments exclusive of current mortgage payment obligations or rent, (v) the current cash value of the potential borrower's assets, (vi) whether or not the subject property is a condominium, (vii) the intended use of the property (e.g., as a primary residence), (viii) the loan type (e.g., 30 year fixed rate), (ix) the anticipated purchase price, and (x) the available funds for down payment and closing. It should be understood that the funds available for down payment and closing cannot be greater than the input current cash value of the potential borrower's assets.

Figs. 6 and 7 illustrate an effect of the selection of refinance as the loan purpose.

As shown in Fig. 7, a somewhat different set of questions from the purchase scenario is presented to the potential borrower. Rather than questions regarding purchase price and funds for down payment and closing, the borrower is prompted to respond to questions concerning current mortgage balance, current property value and the desired loan amount.

Certain combinations of income, debt, loan amount/down payment, property value and loan type produce loan profiles that are not handled by calculator 20. Such loans are deemed to be ineligible. The determination of eligibility can be made after receiving inputs from steps 1 and 2 (regardless of whether purchase or refinance is selected). If calculator 20 determines that the input characteristics indicate ineligibility, a message such as depicted in Fig. 8 is displayed.

As stated above, it should be understood that the funds available for down payment and closing cannot be greater than the input current cash value of the potential borrower's assets. If the current cash value of assets is less than the amount indicated as funds available for down payment and closing costs, a message preferably such as depicted in Fig. 9 is displayed.

Step 3, the final step, is concerned with the potential borrower's credit. As depicted in Fig. 10, the potential borrower is prompted to provide responses to online questions which ask for information such as, for example: (i) whether or not in the previous ten (10) years the borrower filed for bankruptcy, or had a loan foreclosed, or had a tax lien filed against him/her, or had income garnished by a creditor, (ii) when the potential borrower opened his/her first credit account, (iii) the number of new credit accounts opened in the previous two (2) years,

(iv) the last time the potential borrower was more than a month late on a credit account payment, (v) the total credit potentially available to the potential borrower, and (vi) the potential borrower's total outstanding credit balance. The last two questions combine to produce the percentage of credit used (i.e., money borrowed divided by borrowing limit) which, utilizing the tables set forth above, is used to arrive at the proxy credit score.

Step 3 does not depend on whether purchase or refinance was selected by the potential borrower as the loan purpose in step 1 - but the borrower will not reach step 3 unless the loan was deemed to be eligible after completion of step 2. At the completion of step 3, the calculated probable qualification assessment is communicated to the potential borrower (e.g., after the borrower clicks on the "See Results" button on the previous screen depicted in Fig. 10).

If the calculated probability of approval is equal to or greater than 80%, the exact approval figure is presented to the potential borrower. In Fig. 11 for example, an 86% approval figure is displayed.

With probabilities of approval less than 80% but equal to or greater than 60%, percentage figures of approval are preferably not shown. The results message depicted in Fig. 12 however, is preferably displayed to users in this middle bracket.

With a probability of approval of less than 60%, a message such as shown in Fig. 13 is preferably displayed to the potential borrower.

If the borrower chooses to apply for a loan, the loan originator makes a request for an underwriting decision. In response to such request, system 10, through underwriting engine 24, will provide to the loan originator an underwriting recommendation, lender and borrower

findings, and a borrower/product specific interest rate as described in greater detail hereinafter. It should be recognized that if the borrower used probable qualification calculator 20, all applicable information will preferably populate the loan application to minimize data entry.

Prior to commencement of the underwriting process, it is desirable that a credit report be obtained on the potential borrower. The principal reasons for obtaining a credit report at this point are twofold: (1) to speed loan evaluation so that when the loan application is ready to be underwritten, the process need not be delayed while the credit report is obtained from outside credit agencies, and (2) to extract the potential borrower's real estate tradelines (e.g., outstanding mortgages, home equity loans) appearing on the credit report and present them to the borrower for clarification if necessary (e.g., that the tradeline has already been paid off, or that it will be paid off with the present contemplated loan, or that it is in error). Also, it should be appreciated that this reduces the level of data entry expected from the potential borrower as the borrower need not enter information concerning any tradelines. Moreover, this streamlines processing by the lender by eliminating the need for the lender to reconcile tradelines prior to underwriting.

A property assessment is also preferably obtained prior to underwriting for three principal reasons: (1) to speed loan evaluation, (2) to permit the potential borrower the opportunity to correct the address of the underlying property if necessary, and (3) to determine government HUD median income information for use by underwriting engine 24 in connection with the problem solution finding process or borrower guidance process described in greater detail hereinafter. Generally, the solution finding process is a process within underwriting that provides the loan originator with suggestions regarding potential areas for improvement in the

event a borrower is not approved by underwriting engine 24 (e.g., the suggestion that the potential borrower apply more money toward the down payment to lower LTV). The solution finding process can use the HUD median income information to determine if the borrower meets low/moderate income requirements. This information is provided to the loan originator and can be used if the loan originator wishes to offer other types of products to the borrower.

Underwriting engine 24 provides to the loan originator one of two recommendations: (1) “approved,” or (2) “refer to help center” or like message. It should be understood that the underwriting recommendation provided by the secondary mortgage market participant (most preferably, Fannie Mae) through underwriting engine 24 for each loan submitted through system 10 does not constitute an approval or denial of the loan application by such secondary market participant. With respect to loan applications which receive a “refer to help center” recommendation, the loan originator will preferably work with the potential borrower, as appropriate, to (i) reconcile inaccurate information in the loan application, (ii) counsel the potential borrower regarding ways to improve the likelihood of obtaining an approval, and (iii) resubmit the application for re-underwriting through system 10.

For loan applications receiving an “approved” recommendation, underwriting engine 24 preferably communicates the conditions to be satisfied by the loan originator and the potential borrower before the application can proceed to closing. These conditions preferably include (i) the required level of collateral appraisal field work, if any, (ii) title insurance requirements, (iii) required information relating to verification of the potential borrower’s

income, assets, employment, and identity, and (iv) review and collection of required supporting documentation.

It should be understood that the foregoing verification process may require human participation. For example, in the case of a mortgage loan, a credit report is pulled and may require review, and, notwithstanding the waiver of the requirement for an appraisal by collateral assessment module 26 (as discussed in greater detail hereinafter), the loan originator might arrange at least for a cursory exterior-only inspection of the underlying real estate.

For loan applications receiving a “refer to help center” recommendation, underwriting engine 24 preferably provides problem solving or guidance information to facilitate borrower counseling by the loan originator regarding steps the potential borrower can take to improve the likelihood of approval within system 10. This is the problem solution process referred to above. Such guidance information preferably includes the amount the down payment needs to be increased, and the amount of debt that the potential borrower needs to pay off.

The process between underwriting and pricing is iterative. For each product on which system 10 is making an underwriting decision, pricing engine 22 is invoked to provide a borrower/product specific interest rate, and underwriting engine 24 underwrites the selected product as described in greater detail hereinafter. The interaction between underwriting and pricing is best illustrated in Fig. 14a.

Underwriting engine 24 underwrites the borrower for selected loan products as well as for other available products, and determines if the borrower is approved for each product. The response to the loan originator is all of the approved products and their associated interest

rate quotes. This allows the borrower to review all the information, compare products and interest rates and select the product that best fits the borrower's needs.

Underwriting engine 24 also determines, for each approved product, the minimum amount of verification documentation (e.g., minimum assets to verify, minimum income to verify), selected loan underwriting parameters, assuming no other data changes, (e.g., maximum loan amount for approval, maximum loan amount for aggregating closing costs with the loan principal, and minimum refinance amount), as well as the maximums and minimums used to tailor the interest rate quote (maximum schedule interest rate and maximum number of points) and maximum interest rate approved for float up to a preselected increase over a current approved rate. It should be appreciated that this allows the potential borrower to provide only that information that is necessary for an approval decision, rather than all potentially relevant financial and other borrower information. This also reduces the processing burden on system 10.

Referring now to Fig. 14a, when the loan originator makes an underwrite and price request, the request is received by underwriting engine 24 (step 200). If the loan originator provides the borrower selected product and indicative interest rate (decision 202), the process continues to step 204. If the loan originator is not providing an indicative interest rate with a selected product, underwriting engine 24 preferably requests a sample indicative interest rate (e.g., for a "typical" borrower) to seed or start the underwriting process for a specific product, and pricing engine 22 returns the seed interest rate (step 206). It should be understood that the seed interest rate may be the same as the enticement interest rate described herein.

Underwriting engine 24 then determines the data required to generate a borrower/product specific interest rate (step 204). Thereafter, underwriting engine 24 requests the borrower/product specific interest rate, and pricing engine 22 then calculates the borrower/product specific interest rate and the yield/point trade-off schedule to be returned to the loan originator in a manner described in greater detail hereinafter in connection with Fig. 15 (step 208).

At decision 210, underwriting engine 24 determines if the potential borrower is approved for the product at the borrower/product specific interest rate.

If approved, underwriting engine 24 tailors the yield/point trade-off schedule for the loan product by (i) limiting the upper interest rate boundary by the maximum schedule interest rate and the maximum schedule premium points, and (ii) limiting the lower interest rate boundary by the minimum schedule interest rate and the maximum schedule discount points (in a manner described below in connection with Fig. 14b). Underwriting engine 24 then provides the underwriting findings and interest rate quotes to the loan originator (step 214).

The maximum schedule interest rate is the maximum interest rate approved by underwriting engine 24; and the maximum schedule premium points are the maximum number of premium points approved by the underwriting engine. The minimum schedule interest rate is the minimum interest rate approved by underwriting engine 24; and the maximum schedule discount points are the maximum number of discount points approved by the underwriting engine.

Referring to Fig. 14b, underwriting engine 24 preferably determines the minimum amount of verification documentation required for each approved borrower-specific loan product

More particularly, underwriting engine 24 determines the minimum income and assets to verify, as appropriate (step 216).

The selected loan underwriting parameters are then determined (step 217). That is, approval for the maximum loan amount (and LTV), the maximum loan amount for aggregating closing costs with the loan principal, and the minimum refinance amount are determined, as appropriate, provided no other data changes.

The pricing parameters used to tailor the interest rate quote are then determined (step 218). That is, the maximum schedule interest rate and maximum number of premium points, and minimum schedule interest rate and maximum number of discount points, and maximum market interest rate approved for float (up to a preselected increase over a current approved rate) are determined, as appropriate.

The foregoing are then used to tailor the borrower/product specific interest rate quote (step 220). After step 220, the process proceeds to step 222 where the underwriting findings are formatted for presentation to the loan originator (see Fig. 14a, step 214).

Referring back to Fig. 14a, once the underwriting findings for a specific selected product are presented to the loan originator, underwriting engine 24 repeats the foregoing process to determine all approved products for the borrower until all such products have been underwritten (step 232). It should be appreciated that this places at the borrower's fingertips a valid, borrower-specific interest rate quote for all loan products for which the borrower has been approved (e.g., whether a 30 year fixed rate mortgage loan, a 15 year fixed rate loan, or other

loan product) so that the borrower has a complete range of approved products with associated interest rates to select from.

If the potential borrower is not approved for any product at step 210, underwriting engine 24 preferably executes a process to provide the loan originator with information designed to provide guidance with respect to problem areas that need to be addressed to improve the potential borrower's chances of approval for the product selected by the potential borrower. As best illustrated in Fig. 14c, underwriting engine 24 computes the maximum loan amount for approval (step 224), the monthly debt reduction required for approval (step 226), and determines if the potential borrower meets low/moderate income requirements for other types of loan products (step 227).

Referring to Fig. 14a, after execution of the problem solution routine, underwriting engine 24 discards the pricing schedule for the specific selected loan product (step 228). If underwriting engine 24 determines that there are additional loan products available for underwriting (step 229), the process repeats (i.e., returns to step 200). If there are no additional loan products to be underwritten, the process ends (event 230).

Pricing engine 22 of system 10 calculates the retail gross interest rate and points for each approved borrower/loan specific product combination passed through underwriting engine 24 to present to the borrower, as described in greater detail below. Pricing engine 22 also calculates a sales price (spot price) for each loan, i.e., the secondary market price that a secondary mortgage market purchaser will pay the loan originator for the individual loan.

The gross interest rate calculated by pricing engine 22 preferably includes a portfolio required yield and a customer risk-based price component. The portfolio required yield is a real time required yield based on current market conditions, and is preferably stored in a look up table residing in system 10. The portfolio required yield is also used to determine a spot price.

The yield/point trade-off schedule shows the relationship between points paid or rebated and the associated change in interest rate (preferably in 1/8 increments) for a given mortgage product. Yield is expressed as an offset from the par portfolio required yield, and points are expressed as offsets from par (100%). An example of a yield/point trade-off schedule is set forth in Table 7 below.

The customer risk-based price component includes a risk-based guaranty fee and a collateral risk price adjustment, among other appropriate fees and adjustments such as servicing fees and other borrower-specific credit risk price adjustments. The risk-based guaranty fee compensates the secondary mortgage market purchaser for its exposure to the credit risk posed by the particular borrower. The risk-based guaranty fee varies by loan product and is expressed in yield.

The collateral risk price adjustment is a per loan adjustment to the interest rate to compensate the secondary mortgage market purchaser for any risk arising from not requiring a property appraisal. Relying, in part, on historical data retrieved from a system database concerning the collateral (e.g., prior assessments of real estate, assessments of comparable real estate), collateral assessment module 26 determines the minimum type of appraisal, if any, that is required with respect to each individual loan application submitted for an underwriting

recommendation through underwriting engine 24 of system 10. Collateral assessment module 26 may not require any appraisal or property field work. Alternatively, collateral assessment module 26 may require an appraisal with an interior and exterior inspection, or it may require that an appraisal with an exterior-only property inspection be performed and reported to underwriting engine 24. In the event that collateral assessment module 26 waives the appraisal or field work requirement, a loan level interest rate adjustment is made (i.e., the collateral risk price adjustment).

For loans with an LTV in excess of 80%, pricing engine 22 provides a low down payment rate adjustment to be added to the interest rate. The low down payment rate adjustment compensates the investor for potential borrower default associated with a lower down payment.

Referring now to Fig. 15, the following underwriting characteristics are preferably input into pricing engine 22 in order to begin the pricing process: (i) casefile ID, (ii) requested product, (iii) prospect or loan originator ID, (iv) combined loan-to-value (CLTV), (v) LTV, (vi) property type, (vii) loan purpose, (viii) cashout percentage, (ix) self-employment indicator (e.g., Y/N), (x) months of cash reserves, (xi) total expense ratio, (xii) appraisal field work type, and (xiii) appraisal waiver reason (step 300). Pricing engine 22 retrieves the foregoing underwriting characteristics (step 302). The process then proceeds to step 304 where pricing engine 22 calculates the customer risk-based price component.

Fig. 16 illustrates the calculation of the customer risk-based price component. At step 400, pricing engine 22 retrieves the risk-based guaranty fee. Fig. 17 illustrates the process associated with looking up the risk based guaranty fee.

With access to the underwriting characteristics input at the beginning of the pricing process as illustrated in Fig. 17, the lookup process moves to decision 500 which queries if the loan purpose is refinance. If a “no” response is returned, the process moves to decision 502 which queries if the loan purpose is purchase. If a “yes” response is given at decision 500, i.e., if the loan purpose is refinance, the process moves to decision 504 which queries if the equity taken out exceeds closing costs. If a “no” response is given at decision 502, i.e., if the loan purpose is indicated as being neither a purchase nor a refinance, an error message indicating an invalid loan purpose is generated and the process terminates (event 503).

If, at decision 504 the equity taken out (“cashout percentage”) exceeds closing costs (which represents an increased risk associated with the loan), the process proceeds to step 506 where the loan purpose is set as refinance, and then to step 508 as described below. If the equity taken out does not exceed closing costs, the process proceeds to step 510 where the loan purpose is set as purchase, and then to step 508. The inventors have determined that, statistically, the risk associated with a loan refinance where the amount of equity taken out is not substantially greater than an amount sufficient to cover closing costs is equivalent to the risk associated with a loan the purpose of which is not refinance but rather purchase (hence, step 510).

If a “yes” response is returned at decision 502, i.e., if the loan purpose is purchase, the process moves to step 508.

At step 508, pricing engine 22, using the risk-based guaranty fee schedule stored in system 10 associated with the loan registration date and time, looks up the risk-based guaranty

fee by the input underwriting characteristics, and makes the fee available for further use in the pricing process.

Referring back to Fig. 16, with the retrieval of the risk-based guaranty fee (step 400), pricing engine 22 retrieves the low down payment rate adjustment from a look up table (step 402) and adds it as yield to loans with an LTV over 80% to compensate the investor for potential borrower default associated with a lower down payment.

At step 404, pricing engine 22 sets the risk-based guaranty fee equal to the risk-based guaranty fee retrieved from the look up table less the low down payment rate adjustment (step 404). Then, based on prospect/loan originator ID and product, pricing engine 22 executes a look-up to retrieve the servicing fee (step 406).

Pricing engine 22 retrieves a product specific conversion ratio at step 410. Pricing engine 22 then retrieves a technology price adjustment (step 414) and converts it to a basis point value (step 416). It should be appreciated that converting dollar value to basis point value is accomplished by a mathematical calculation that is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The process for computing the customer risk-based price component continues to decision 418 which queries whether the requirement for a field property appraisal has been waived. If a “no” response is returned at decision 418, the collateral risk price adjustment is set equal to zero basis points (step 420), and the process proceeds to decision 422, i.e., there is no reason to increase the interest rate of the loan to cover the risk associated with not requiring an appraisal. If a “yes” response is returned at decision 418, the interest rate of the loan needs to be

increased to reflect the risk associated with not requiring an appraisal. Pricing engine 22 interrogates the appraisal waiver reason identification to determine the appropriate increase to the interest rate - that is, the process proceeds to decision 424 which queries if the reason for waiving the appraisal is that the market value of the underlying property (as evidenced by the sale price of the property) agrees with the property assessment and has been accepted by system 10.

If a “no” response is returned at decision 424, the collateral risk price adjustment is set equal to a preselected number of basis points (step 426), and the process proceeds to decision 422. If a “yes” response is returned at decision 424, the collateral risk price adjustment is set equal to another preselected number of basis points (step 428), and the process proceeds to decision 422. It should be understood that the foregoing basis points are preselected based on the risk associated with the loan.

At decision 422, pricing engine 22 queries if the loan purpose is a refinance. If a “no” response is returned, the title risk price adjustment is set equal to zero basis points (step 430), and the process proceeds to step 432. If a “yes” response is returned at decision 422, the title risk price adjustment is set equal to a preselected number of basis points (step 434), and the process proceeds to step 432.

At step 432, the customer risk-based price component is calculated as the sum of the risk based guaranty fee, the technology price adjustment, the collateral risk price adjustment, and the title risk price adjustment, among others. The resulting sum is then returned to the pricing process as yield (step 436), and the pricing process continues at step 332 in Fig. 15.

SECRET

Application Data	This scenario is based on the following assumptions:	
	30 Year Fixed Rate Mortgage (FRM)	\$87,000 UPB
	87 LTV	45 day closing

1. CasefileID	1000000000000001
2. Product	30 Year FRM
3. Par Portfolio Yield	7.758%
4. Customer Price Component	0.500%
5. Low Down Payment Rate Adjustment	0.375%
6. Yield/Point Trade-Off Schedule	

Yield	Points
(0.500)	(1.786)
(0.375)	(1.355)
(0.250)	(0.914)
(0.125)	(0.462)
0.000	0.000
0.125	0.481
0.250	0.969
0.375	1.465
0.500	1.968
0.625	2.475

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At the end of the pricing process, pricing engine 22 returns the par portfolio yield for the loan product, the customer risk-based price component, and the yield/point trade-off schedule for presentation to the potential borrower (step 308).

Desirably pricing engine 22 also generates sample interest rates that prospects or other loan originators can display to the general public (e.g., over the Internet) to entice potential borrowers to consider the loan products available through the prospect or other loan originator. Preferably, such enticement rates are customized for each prospect/loan originator and will reflect either interest rates that a "typical" borrower may expect to receive, or rates that a fictitious highly qualified borrower may expect to receive to illustrate the best interest rates that the prospect/loan originator can provide.

As interest rates change with market fluctuations, pricing engine 22 preferably generates a new set of enticement rates for each prospect/loan originator. An important aspect of the system according to the present invention is its ability to customize a "typical" borrower for each prospect/loan originator. Additionally, each prospect/loan originator can create a plurality of "typical" borrowers in order to show ranges or interest rates which may best match the characteristics of target potential borrowers.

Following the underwriting and pricing process described above, the borrower has the ability to rate lock. That is, the borrower can select a product, interest rate/point combination and a rate lock option (i.e. float or lock) online. A locked rate is fixed at the time the borrower elects or is required by the loan originator to lock.

A benefit of system 10 is that if a borrower decides to float, they can request and receive an online, up-to-the-minute interest rate quote that is unique to them. This is not a sample interest rate. Rather, it is an actual borrower/product specific "live" interest rate quote that is available to the borrower to lock in.

Also, the loan originator may initiate a request for a spot sales price for a particular loan in the system pipeline at any time after the loan has been rate locked. It should be appreciated that this enables the loan originator to value the individual loan in the secondary market without selling the loan.

Referring to Fig. 18a, to request a spot price, the loan originator provides information to pricing engine 22 including the gross interest rate (step 600). Once the information is provided at step 600, the process proceeds to step 602 where information concerning the selected loan product, the rate lock status, the customer risk-based price component, and the sale status is retrieved by casefile ID.

The process then continues to decision 604 where pricing engine 22 verifies that the input product is the selected product. If not, an error message is generated indicating that the product does not match the selected product and the process terminates (event 606). If the input product is indeed the selected product, the process proceeds to decision 608 which queries if the loan has been sold.

If a "yes" response is returned at decision 608, an error message is generated indicating that the loan has already been sold to a secondary mortgage market purchaser, most

preferably, Fannie Mae (event 610). If a “no” response is given, the process moves to decision 612 which queries if the rate status is lock.

If the rate status is lock, the process moves to step 614 and a spot price is generated as described in greater detail below in connection with Fig. 18b. If a “no” response is returned at decision 612, i.e., if the rate status is not lock (float), an error message is generated indicating that the loan must be locked in order to obtain a spot price (event 618).

At step 614, pricing engine 22 generates the spot price utilizing input data including the product, customer risk-based price component, and gross interest rate. Referring now to Fig. 18b, pricing engine 22 retrieves the current product specific par portfolio yield from a look up table (step 700). Pricing engine 22 then retrieves the current product specific yield/point trade-off schedule (step 702).

At step 704, pricing engine 22 calculates the interest rate portfolio yield as the gross interest rate less the customer risk-based price component less other appropriate adjustments. At step 706, pricing engine 22 calculates the yield difference as the current par portfolio yield less the interest rate portfolio yield. At step 708, pricing engine 22 calculates the price difference as the yield difference multiplied by an appropriate trade-off ratio (i.e., what is paid in price for one basis point in yield). Then, the spot price is calculated as 100 minus the price difference (step 710).

Referring back to Fig. 18a, with the spot price calculated, pricing engine 22 sets the pricing date equal to the current date (step 630) and packages the spot price and the current date as output (step 632).

To sell a loan to a secondary mortgage market purchaser in the secondary market, the loan originator initiates a sell loan transaction via pricing engine 22. Upon receiving the request, pricing engine 22 confirms that the loan originator has provided all required underwriting characteristics (e.g., casefile ID, product, and gross interest rate), and calculates the sales price for delivery to the loan originator. This necessitates that pricing engine 22 carry out the additional step of setting the acquisition price equal to the spot price (as calculated above) at the current date (i.e., the date of the acquisition).

In accordance with the foregoing, the present invention provides an online system and process for enabling a potential borrower to obtain (from a prospect in the mortgage business or other loan originator) a meaningful, real time, anonymous assessment of the likelihood of being approved for a loan based on limited information provided by the potential borrower without the need for a credit report or a property appraisal. The present invention further provides an online, real time, firm underwriting decision on each loan product offered by the lender for which the borrower is eligible regardless of whether or not the borrower has identified actual collateral to collateralize the loan, and the opportunity to aggregate fees and closing costs with the loan principal.

Also, the inventive system and process calculate an interest rate and points that are customized to the borrower in connection with the loan products offered by the lender for which the borrower is eligible.

Other benefits to the borrower provided by the inventive system and process include reduced loan application fees resulting from requiring only limited appraisal field work or no appraisal field work, as appropriate, and reduced documentation verification requirements.

On the lender side, the system and process according to the present invention provide prospects in the mortgage business, or other loan originators, with market sensitive interest rates that may be presented to potential borrowers to attract business. These rates may be customized for each prospect or other lender.

Additionally, the inventive system and process minimize the uncertainty faced by the loan originator when dealing with the secondary mortgage market by providing the loan originator with the acquisition price it may expect to receive for an individual loan (not an aggregate of loans) in the secondary market from the secondary mortgage market purchaser.

It will thus be seen that the objects set forth above, among those made apparent from the preceding description, are efficiently attained and, since certain changes may be made in carrying out the above method and in the constructions set forth for the system without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description and shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described, and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.